

It Cures Diptheria, and is Everybody's

Friend,
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE
PAIN KILLER.
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE
We ask attention of the trade and the pub-
lic to this long-arrived
FAMILY MEDICINE.
For the cure of *Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach*
and *General Biliousity, Indigestion, Cramp and*
Pain in Stomach, Head, Chest, Complaint, Colic, Diar-
rhoea, Cholera, &c., &c.

Sore Throat and Diphtheria
Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mix-
ture of Pain Killer and water.

And for Fever and Ague
There is nothing better. It has been favorably
known for many sweet years to be the

ONLY SURE SPECIFIC
For the many diseases incident to the human fam-
ily.
Internally and Externally.

It works equally well.

What stronger proof of these facts can be produced than the following letter received *unasked* from Rev. A. W. Curtis:

ROMEO, MACOMB CO., MICH., JULY 9, 1860.

Messrs. J. & C. W. Curtis,

Genlmen—The confidence I have in Perry Dain Pain Killer as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Rura Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which I have used it, has induced me to cheerfully recommend it's virtues to others.

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon; although I had never heard of its being used for such a purpose, having suffered, some years from a former one, and having no other remedy at hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about ten days, and in a few hours the felon was subdued; two very briefly the next morning I applied it a third time, and destroyed the felon, and increased my confidence in the utility of the remedy.

A. W. CURTIS.

Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

THE PAIN KILLER

Has been tested by the people of every climate, and it is almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the sufferer. It is the only medicine that can be taken by the sick and infirm, and anyone should travel on our LAKES or RIVERS without it.

It will cure all colds and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless imitations attempted to sell on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Sole Dealers everywhere.

Price 25 cts. 50 cts. per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,

Proprietors for the Western and Southern States, Cincinnati, O.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

J. H. L. & Paul K. Harris & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. T. & L. B. Morton, Lexington.

Lexington, Ky. E. Miller, Covington, Tenn. & Bro.
Warick, Mayfield, Little Rock, Wilder, Leesville, au-
all Louisville Druggists. *See last w&w&w*

The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to
PURIFY THE BLOOD.
DR. WEAVER'S
CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP
FOR THE CURE OF
Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases,
Cutaneous Eruptions, Stomach, Liver, and every
kind of Diseases arising from an im-
pure state of the
Blood.

The most effective Blood Purifier of the

IT is the nineteenth century, and the science of medicine and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will save the life of the patient, and when used when called out on the skin, a few applications of

DR. WEAVER'S
Cerate, or Ointment,
and you have a permanent cure.

This Cerate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented and where it has been used, has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure. It is used in all cases of Scalds, Stalks, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barbed Wire, Chapped Hands, Cracked Hands, or Lips, Blotches or Pimples on the face, and for

Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes.

The Cerate is the only thing required to cure

should be kept in the house of every family.
Price of Syrup \$1.00 per 35 cents per bottle.
Dishes that accompany each bottle.
Sold by most Medicine dealers.
J. M. Miller, Proprietor, for the Western
and Southern States. Cincinnati, O.
To whom all orders for the above Medicines may
be addressed.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by:
J. M. Miller, Franklin; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington;
Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. C. & H. Norton,
Lexington; D. H. Miller, Covington; Searp &
Brook, Mayfield; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and
Louisville Dispensary.
Beware of cheap
imitations.

Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the
Taste, is
R. S. L. RICHARDSON'S

SHERRY WINE BITTERS
THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY
FOR
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,
*Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility
and all Diseases arising from a Dis-
ordered Stomach, Liver, or
Bowels.*

They are used and recommended by leading Ph-
sicians of the country, and all who try them pro-
nounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEEFERT, writes from Navar:
Stark, co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised
throughout my country."

[illegible]

physician, attending him could do him no good, says, for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, and other ailments, and he writes, "I am cured, and am well, and am very much obliged to you, and am, I trust, very much relieved."

(A.) TEXT writes from Delphos, Allen Co., Ohio, "I feel that your Liver and Ague powder is the most cheerfully recommended one of decided merit, and I have been cured of Liver and Ague, Dyspepsia, and General Debility."

(B.) G. L. GALLIHERS, M. D., writes from Vinton, Mo., "I have been cured of Dyspepsia, Liver, and Sherr, Yew Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic persons, and to all who require a stimulating medicine."

Such News we are Receiving Daily
For the cure of Liver and Ague, Dyspepsia, and General Debility.

They are sold by Medicine Dealers generally.
Price 75 cts. per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.
Proprietors for the Southern and Western States,
to whom all orders should be sent.

For sale at
J. J. Miller,
Frank Frick, Lexington, Ks., D. L. &
H. Norton, Lexington, Ks., D. L. Miller, Covington,
Kentucky, J. J. Miller, Nashville, Ks., Edward
Louisville, Ks., and by all Louisville Druggists.

ICE!! ICE!!

ALL citizens of Frankfort
wishing to secure a supply
of fine clear ice for the season,
are requested to call at the
Frankfort Ice Plant, where they can
be supplied with tickets. I will commence delivery
on Monday, May 6th, and continue through the
season. The tickets are cash— and will not be
parted from.

Families who bring in at any time in the day, can
secure tickets at the same price.

may 2 wat.wff
Commonwealth copy.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum in advance.....\$4 00
TUESDAY.....NOVEMBER 19, 1861.

The Union Prayer Meeting will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at the Baptist Church, services commencing at 7 o'clock.

They have a learned Judge in Peoria County, Ill. In a recent case of *habeas corpus* to discharge a minor from service, Judge Richmond refused to discharge the minor from his enlistment, on the ground that the Court possessed no jurisdiction over persons after they had been mustered into the service of the United States.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—The claims which will be brought against the Government, at the next session of Congress, will be enormous. It is estimated that claims amounting to \$50,000,000 have already been prepared. The bulk of them are said to be from the West.

The Beaufort Naval Expedition.
The expedition to Beaufort consisted of eighty-four vessels, of whom twenty were of the Navy and sixty-four from the merchant service. From these, in the storm and the attack on the forts, thus deduct:

1. *Beaufort*, returned disabled.
2. *Florida*, returned disabled.
3. *Commodore Perry*, returned disabled.
4. *Ethan Allen*, separated from the fleet.
5. *O. M. Pettit*, separated from the fleet.
6. *Union*, ashore in a gale.
7. *Ocean Express*, ashore in a gale.
8. Gun-boat (not named), disabled in action.
9. Gun-boat (not named), aground.
10. *Governor*, disabled.
11. *Isaac Smith*, assisting Governor.....11

Total in action.....73

[For the Yeoman.]
Common Sense regrets that his other engagements have been such as to prevent a reply to the numerous articles in Saturday's Journal, noticing his late communication in the Yeoman. He, however, hopes to take the Journal and its rancorous, not to say vulgar, philippics in hand whenever his sense of the ludicrous shall have sufficiently recovered from the mirthful emotions occasioned by the Journal's truly innocent reference to its being

"Armed in honesty,"
to address himself seriously to the task. Where is Punch, or Charivari, or Vanity Fair? Here is rich material for their columns. We hope our friends of the Journal will not be extortionate in their charges for its use.

COMMON SENSE.

The Fight at Prestonsburg.

WINCHESTER, Nov. 15th, 1861.

Editor Yeoman:
DEAR SIR: I have just learned from a reliable source of the fight near Prestonsburg. There were forty-three killed on the Southern side, and about sixty on the Federal side. Henry M. Rust was shot eight times. His bravery was unparalleled. He will die. The Confederates retreated to a more advantageous position. Look out for another fight soon.

The Picketon Battle.

Whoever got off the first accounts of the skirmish near Picketon was a genius, and has cast completely in the shade all other claimants to the honor of telling the biggest lie of the campaign. It seems however, from the subjoined editorial extracts from some of the Cincinnati papers that his services are poorly appreciated outside of the State:

THE PICKETON FIGHT.—(Quite a Fall.—A Gross Exaggeration.)—The dispatch this morning, from Maysville, giving "reliable information" from Nelson's camp, rather lets us down a peg or two. Our troops, by this last account, obtained a victory, but not of the magnitude the first reports led us to believe. It seems that instead of four hundred being killed, there were but ninety; and instead of two thousand being taken prisoners, there were only fifty. There were only one thousand rebels present. Williams, the leader, was neither taken prisoner nor shot. All that is so, if this Maysville dispatch is to be credited. We shall probably get at the truth of the affair after a while.—*Cin. Eng.*, 16th.

GEN. NELSON'S VICTORY MODIFIED.—Details of the battle at Picketon, Kentucky, given in our special correspondence, show that Gen. Nelson's victory was slightly exaggerated by the early reports. The number of the enemy killed was reduced from four hundred to twenty-five at the last account. With the modern improvements in the material of war, great victories are now much less sanguinary than formerly. The number of prisoners taken is not two thousand and fifteen, as was exactly stated in the dispatches to Washington, but it will be when Gen. Nelson takes them; and as there are more than two thousand and fifteen rebels at large, to be taken, the report was only a little premature.

Gen. Nelson's strategic combinations on the battle were not correctly stated at first. Gen. Nelson's army was not formed in the shape of a letter V, and Col. Harris did not foign a retreat to draw the rebels within this admirable arrangement. They left before they received an invitation. Therefore, in point of close upon them like a trap. In point of fact they were on a hill, and a few shells from our guns put them to flight. This slightly varies the strategic points of the battle. The rebel Gen. Williams was not shot through the head. In fact, he was not shot through the head, but having had a call to leave the ground early in the affair. This modifies Gen. Nelson's great victory somewhat. The killed and captured rebels were "in huckram." But it was a glorious victory, and has rejoiced the hearts of thousands and greatly disheartened enemies. And when, as our correspondent shows, it has broken the heart of secession in Eastern Kentucky, and closed the gate to supplies and reinforcements to the rebels, the public mind will be relieved to find that so much has been accomplished at so little cost of blood.—*Cin. Gazette*, 16th.

It has been judicially decided in Boston that a contract of enlistment does not bind a man if he was drunk when he entered into it.

The General Assembly of Kentucky will reassemble at the Capitol, on Wednesday, the 27th day of this month, and the Congress of the United States will assemble on Monday, December 2d.

[For the Yeoman.] The Character of the War.

"This country, sir, maintains, and means to maintain, the rights of human nature, and the capacity of man for self-government." So spoke Mr. Lincoln a few days since upon the occasion of his reception of Count Piper, the Swedish Minister. What are the "rights of human nature," and what did Mr. Lincoln mean by the use of the expression? Clearly, that those rights equally pertain to all men, without distinction of race or color; that the negro has no less a right to personal freedom than the white man; and that his administration was determined to maintain and establish him in the full and undisturbed enjoyment of that right. No other just or rational interpretation can be put upon the language of the President, and we venture the assertion that no other interpretation will, in the end, be sustained by the future acts of his administration. The speech taken, simply, in itself, might, perhaps, amount to but little, and be regarded merely as an inadvertent expression put forth by the President in the way of oratorical display or diplomatic flourish. But taken in connection with many similar speeches from the same high quarter, and certain recent acts of the government, it possesses unusual interest, and undoubtedly carries with it the deepest significance as to the objects with which this war is waged, and the ends expected to be ultimately accomplished by it. Is it a war to sustain the Union and maintain the integrity of the Constitution? Or, is it a war to put down slavery? Is the great contest on the part of the government a generous and irresistible outgushing of patriotism? Or is it a mere crusade of blind and lawless fanaticism? These questions must be answered by the administration, and it seems from the developments of the last few days, they are first being answered, fully and distinctly in the face of the nation and the world. As they are answered, so will be the future position and action of Kentucky. The Administration cannot long shrink or escape the issue, but must meet it boldly and openly. The schism between the States has become too wide and deep; the war has already become far too colossal and fearful in its proportions, for the great ulterior objects with which it is waged, to be much long left in doubt and obscurity. And, indeed Mr. Lincoln, for himself, seems in the very least degree inclined to permit any such doubt or uncertainty to rest upon his own ideas of the nature of the war, and the final consequences to ensue from it. Hence his late explicit declaration, pregnant with the deepest meaning, to the Swedish Minister. The reading public will connect that remark with his declaration, made at Pittsburg, on his way to Washington, that "the Chicago platform would constitute a sacred law to his administration," and with that other, equally wise and patriotic assertion made at Philadelphia, in the course of the same memorable journey, that "this government was established to lift the weights from off the shoulders of all men," and interpreted by the light of that connection and those declarations, it will have no difficulty in determining how the President regards the war; with what spirit and purposes he intends to wage it, and what results he calculates to flow from it.

Or, if these clear and explicit declarations of the President are not proof sufficient upon the subject, the public mind will readily recur to numerous late orders from commanding Generals, forbidding the return of fugitive slaves within their lines; and to the still more recent instructions of the Secretary of War to General Sherman, of the coast expedition, directing the organization into companies, battalions, &c., of such fugitives, and their arming in special cases; and if with these additional and pregnant facts before it, doubt does not quickly vanish into confirmed certainty, that the President and Cabinet meditate the destruction of slavery as the grand result of the war, and that what they meditate, they intend to the full extent of their power to enforce, then is the reading public infinitely more stupid than any intelligent public should be, and we firmly believe the American public are. But, as if to promptly remove even a lingering doubt upon this point, and to make that demonstrative, which without it was conclusive, the papers of yesterday bring us what they represent as a verbatim report of a recent speech of Colonel John Cochrane to his regiment, stationed near Washington, and at the same time exultingly inform us that immediately upon the conclusion of the speech, General Cameron, Secretary of War, stepped forward and proclaimed that he indorsed every word of it.

A portion of the speech of Colonel Cochrane was in the following words, and, mark, the Secretary of War indorsed every letter of it:

"Shall we not seize the cotton at Beaufort, the munitions of war? And if you would open their ports, seize their property, and even destroy their lives, I ask you whether you would not use their slaves? Whether you would not arm their slaves, [great applause,] and carry them in battalions against their masters. [Renewed and tumultuous applause.] If necessary to save this Government, I would plunge their whole country, black and white, in one indiscriminate sea of blood, so that in the end we should have a Government which should be the viceroy of God."

Could language be stronger or more horrible, or evidence be clearer and more demonstrative than that presented by the speech of Colonel Cochrane, and the indorsement of the Secretary of War, of the fell and destructive purposes of the Administration in carrying on the war? The tone of almost the entire Northern press, bitterly and vindictively anti-slavery as it is in its comments on the war, need not be called in to give additional and stronger evidence that the war is conceived by the administration and the people of the North in the spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism, and will be carried on, with all its attendant horrors, supremely, if not exclusively, in the interests of abolition. Under ordinary circumstances such testimony might be called in as relevant and useful; but under the present it is wholly supererogatory. The speeches of the President, consistent in their hostility to slavery from beginning to end; the instructions of the Departments; the fearful

words of Colonel Cochrane, indorsed by General Cameron, and above all, the practical orders and acts of the commanding Generals in the field, are conclusive, not to say demonstrative, upon the subject. With such evidence before him, no sane man can longer doubt that the total, gradual, if not immediate, destruction of slavery is the primary object of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and the more maintenance of the Constitution and the Union in their integrity, but a secondary one.

The Constitution is shamelessly violated in its most vital provisions every day, and a policy and measures are blindly and persistently pursued by the administration, which render a friendly union between the States a moral, physical, and intellectual impossibility. But never once does Mr. Lincoln or his Cabinet, by word or deed, indicate that the principles of the Chicago platform are to be departed from in the policy of his administration; or, though the soil of the Constitution and the life of the nation forever go out in the shock of the conflict, is the fierce spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism to be relaxed in the conduct of the war. And now the question, most deeply interesting and vital of all, arises, how is this fact, for fact it undoubtedly is, going to affect the people and the fate of Kentucky? Will they tamely sacrifice their property, give up their slaves, and fall down in humble worship at the feet of the Moloch of Abolition? Will they join in an Abolition crusade against the institution of slavery under the specious plea of defending the Constitution, when that Constitution is daily violated in its most fundamental principles to the destruction of their own highest liberties? Are they prepared to wage a savage and vindictive war to maintain the Union, when their equal rights and highest pecuniary interests in that Union are to be effectually destroyed by the successful effort to maintain it? And finally, are they willing to unite arms and stand in the ranks of the same invading army with savage Abolition madmen, and still more brutal, bloody, and savage negro insurrectionists, every step of whose victorious march will be tracked with the moving corpses, and every maneuver of whose moving squadrons will be lighted by the flames from the burning dwellings, and every beat of whose rallying drums will be drowned by the dying shrieks of their own fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, neighbors, and friends? Surely Kentuckians have not hearts for such horrors, ambitions for such infamy. People of Kentucky, men of Kentucky, boys of Kentucky, aye, women of Kentucky, now loyal or disloyal, you will soon be called on to decide these mighty questions, and as you decide them, so will it be for your own present honor, future liberty, and eternal fame. We leave the awful decision with yourselves, never doubting its final issue.

"SIDNEY."

Cairo Correspondence.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:
The flag of truce which went down on the Memphis yesterday took down the wife of Colonel Dougherty. His leg was amputated, and he was doing well at last accounts. The men on the true boat Aleck Scott buried eighty-five of our men. Another true boat goes down this morning, carrying the wife of Major McClurkin, who is wounded and a prisoner.

The rebels say that they have one hundred and forty-three of our men prisoners, of whom fifty-four are wounded, forty-seven of the wounded belonging to the Seventh Iowa and Twenty-second Illinois.

Of the Seventh Iowa, Colonel Lauman is here, badly wounded in the thigh. He was wounded at the charge on the camp of Belmont, and put in an ambulance. When the order to retreat was given, he mounted a horse, went at the head of his regiment, and brought them out.

The body of Lieutenant-Colonel Vontz was brought over yesterday. Those of Capt. Markley and Lieutenant Shipley were sent home.

Capt. Butler, of the Twenty-eighth Illinois, who has been sick here for some time, died yesterday.

The Major of the Seventh Iowa is wounded and a prisoner, and the Adjutant is killed. The loss of that regiment in killed, wounded, and missing, is two hundred and twenty. They have only three captains and five lieutenants left fit for duty.

The rebel prisoners here complain of their treatment. They say that they gave all possible attention to our men in their hands, furnishing them with straw beds, and that they have been compelled to lie on planks, without any arrangement being made for their comfort. Orders have been issued from our headquarters to have them properly cared for.

We are preparing for another expedition. Two car loads of arms arrived here Sunday night, and several car loads of shell, shot, and ammunition yesterday.

The Second Illinois Cavalry have received their arms and are ready for a fight.

Kentuckians, who may be considered as reliable, report that our troops, under command of General Paine, burned the town of Mayfield, to the last house, and that heavy firing was heard this side of that place from ten to two o'clock Sunday night. This is probably true, though the report at our headquarters is that the force returned without meeting any enemy.

The Missouri expedition, under Col. Oglesby, is returning by way of Cape Girardeau. Jeff. Thompson had 3,234 men, but they did not meet him.

The Battle of Ivy Creek.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

PIKETON, Pike Co., Ky., Nov. 11.

In my letter of last Thursday I stated that the thirty-third Ohio and a battalion of flanking companies under Major Hart, had started for this place, and that we were to follow in the afternoon. The difficulty in getting the wagons, containing our provisions, over the river detained us so much that we did not get off until the next morning. The Division was composed of the 2d, 21st, 69th, and Col. Marshall's "lucky" regiment. Gen. Nelson took command in person.

We had marched about ten miles, when a few shots were fired at our advance. We halted, and were formed into line, but only a few of the rebels were discovered, and they beyond the range of the muskets, nothing was done. Again we took up the line of march, and had advanced probably three miles, when a volley from an unseen enemy let us know that "bulldozing" had commenced in earnest.

Several positions could have been selected better adapted for surprising and entrapping an enemy. The road lies at the foot of an almost perpendicular hill or mountain-side, with the river close by. There was just curve enough to expose our whole line to their fire. The greater part of their force was stationed on a ridge at the further end of the pass.

The remainder were secreted in a cornfield on the opposite side of the river. We afterwards learned that they numbered 740—615 infantry and 125 cavalry. Col. Marshall's men had been scouring the hills, but for the last three miles the march had been so rapid that they had only time to keep in advance of the division. Had more time been taken the skirmishers could have discovered the ambuscade before the troops had entered the pass. As it was, the advance companies were almost directly under the rebels when they opened their fire.

Orders were immediately given for us to ascend the hill, and by advancing around the ridge to get above, and if possible, in their rear. Before this could be done, however, the vigorous fire of our troops and some well directed shells thrown by Capt. Conklin's battery, had entirely dispersed them, with a loss of 32 killed and about the same number wounded.

Our loss was four killed and twenty-four wounded. Two of the latter have since died. Col. Marshall's men suffered the most severely. He himself had his horse shot under him, and a ball passed through his coat. Capt. Berryhill of Co. A, 2d Ohio, was wounded in the wrist. I intended sending you a list of the killed and wounded, but as yet I have been unable to obtain one.

It is a matter of wonder that they did no greater execution, as the firing continued an hour and twenty minutes, during the whole of which time a part of our force was directly exposed to their fire.

We left the place as soon as practicable after the retreat of the enemy, but as great caution was necessary in our forward movements, we only advanced a couple of miles and encamped for the night. A heavy rain commenced about three in the morning and continued almost constantly until noon. We commenced our march, however, early in the morning, but the slippery condition of the roads, and the obstructions thrown in our way by the retreating rebels, made our progress exceedingly slow.

The pickets were almost constantly employed in removing trees and repairing bridges. We again encamped when some five miles from the town. Starting again in the morning, we had only gone about half the distance when we were met by a detachment of our cavalry bringing us the intelligence that Col. Sills' division had taken possession of the town the evening before, with scarcely any resistance, although they had a force of six hundred; but the having of the 6 pounders seem to have had their usual effect.

We crossed the river on a raft their hasty flight had not left them time to destroy, and thus ended the expedition against Picketon.

We are still quartered here, with some talk of advancing further, but I do not think it is seriously contemplated, as to move an army over such roads at this season of the year would be almost an impossibility.

I would have been glad to have sent you a fuller account, but this hasty outline must suffice, as the exposure and fatigues of the march has left me in a condition in which I feel but little like writing, or in fact doing anything.

I remain your very tired correspondent.

G. E. M.

The News as Reported at Mt. Sterling.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Nov. 11.

It is a pity to spoil a "thing of beauty," but the truth ought to be always told, when anything at all is said. We have been making ourselves happy under the delusion that a great battle had been fought by General Nelson at Picketon, and that hundreds of rebels had bitten the dust, and that 2,000 of them were prisoners.

But we have at last received a true account of the whole affair, and our great victory, has been so dwarfed in its proportions, until we can scarcely realize that it is the same. Mr. James M. Ogden, of Clark county, a gentleman of intelligence, and every way reliable, reached here on his way home—he left Prestonsburg on Monday morning. I had a conversation with him, and learned that the fighting was about the facts, as he gathered them from persons who were present and knew all about the fight.

On Friday evening last, as the main body of our forces were pressing forward from Prestonsburg to Picketon, they came upon the rebels, in a very strong natural position, about twelve miles from the latter place, when quite a brisk little fight took place, the enemy firing upon our troops from ambuscades on each side of the road; but after standing their ground for a time, they gave way and scattered in all directions, leaving about twenty-five dead upon the field. It is supposed that their wounded were taken away with them.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

Strength of the Rebel Army.

We have heretofore published statements of the strength of the rebel army, which experience proves to be a close approximation to the truth. We published a statement immediately before the battle of Bull Run, showing the enemy's superiority in numbers, and the result verified our estimate. Had due attention been paid to these statistics the disastrous result before Manassas could not have taken place, and the insane cry of "Onward to Richmond!" would have been disregarded. We have published statements of the rebel strength from Southern sources, stating whence we derived our information; and we have published statements from Northern sources, also stating the origin of our intelligence. We recently gave the Southern estimate of the rebel army as amounting to 400,000 men. We did not indorse its accuracy, but we then held, as we do now, that it was safer to commit the blunder of under estimating them, as some of our flippant New York contemporaries have done. All the errors and failures, from Big Bethel to Belmont, have arisen from despising the numbers and prowess of the Southern Army. Had the mistake been in the other direction, very different results would have been achieved, and the reverses proceeding from an exaggerated confidence would not now have to be deplored.

Two or three journals of small circulation have criticised our intelligence with malice prepense, calling us secessionists and other bad names, because we outstripped them in

our news. But their criticisms upon the course of the Herald have as little weight as their spiteful insinuations against the government. We lately published, as we have said, the estimate of the Southern army from rebel sources as 400,000. Now, by the annual report of the Comptroller General of Georgia, just published, we learn that that State has now in the service of the rebel confederacy forty regiments, which, assuming each regiment to be full, and containing one thousand men, would be one out of every fifteen of the free population. Taking that as a basis upon which to estimate the number of troops which the other rebel States have furnished, the following numbers will result:

Eastern Virginia.....	44,400	Tennessee.....	57,200
North Carolina.....	45,200	Louisiana.....	32,600
Georgia.....	40,000	Arkansas.....	22,000
Alabama.....	34,600	South Carolina.....	20,500
Texas.....	37,600	Florida.....	3,400
Mississippi.....	37,100		
Total.....	337,600		

This table does not take into account the troops furnished to the rebel cause by Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland, which certainly amount to upwards of 100,000 men—thus making the estimate of 400,000 for the Southern army as nearly accurate as possible. Again, by the census of 1860, the fighting population, or males between eighteen and forty-five years, in the rebellious States, are upwards of a million. What reason can be assigned why half of the number may not be under arms? By the operations of war, the closing of Southern ports, and the blockade of the Mississippi, the commerce of the South is destroyed, and the employment of the population in civil avocations is greatly diminished. There is thus a vast number ready for how every man is pressed into the army, and imprisoned or otherwise if he will not take up arms, what ground is there for rational doubt that the insurgent army amounts to 400,000 men? But they cannot obtain many more. The rest of the population is absolutely needed for the conducting of business operations, the protection of the women, and the superintendence of the labor of the blacks.

The Fight at the Mississippi Passes—A New Version of the Affair.

[From the New York Herald, Nov. 11.]

The storekeeper Nightingale, Captain D. B. Horn, arrived here on Saturday morning from the mouth of the Mississippi, and from his officers we are enabled to lay before our readers the following additional particulars of the late fight between our vessels and Hollar's fleet, near New Orleans. It places a somewhat new light upon the matter, and gives some interesting facts:

Saturday, October 12th, at 7 o'clock A. M., saw the fleet, which had been up to the passes building a fortification, coming down the river, apparently pursued by the steamers employed by the rebels.

About half past eight A. M. the Union fleet—consisting of the sloops-of-war Richmond, Preble, and Vincennes, and the gunboat Water Witch—was plainly to be seen coming down the river, and when nearly opposite Pilot Town, the Vincennes ran aground, and Capt. Pope, of the Richmond, finding it necessary to save the Vincennes, rounded to, and in doing so was carried on a mud bank by the current—but fortunately lay in a good position, being broadside to the pursuing vessels. The Preble succeeded in getting down the pass without difficulty, and lay off and on the pass during the remainder of the day. The Water Witch rounded to and took a position on the west side of the pass. Soon after the Vincennes ran aground, the rebel steamers, James L. Day, Orlando, and another steamer, supposed to be the Marquis de la Habana, and now called the Melvay, were in pursuit, rounded to and took a position on the west side of the pass, and opened fire on the Union ships with their rifled guns, and the Richmond and Water Witch returned it with their largest pieces. The Vincennes could, unfortunately, bring her guns to bear only two or three times, when the rebel steamers would come down on her starboard quarter, when she would improve her chance by discharging her starboard battery.

The rebels kept up a continued and regular fire; the steamers continually kept changing their position, to destroy our range. The Water Witch also kept moving about, and was everywhere where she could do the most good. The Richmond treated her heavy battery of nine inch guns. The Vincennes, however, was forced to receive their fire, without a chance of returning it. In the height of the engagement, the Vincennes threw all of her guns overboard, with the exception of four 68-pounders. It being impossible to get her off the bank, she was fired and abandoned, and her crew went on board the Richmond. Before the flames had gained much headway, it was thought possible to save her, and her men went on board and extinguished the flames. After an hour and a quarter of hard firing, the rebels went up the river again.

The damage to the Union ships was nothing to speak of. The only ship that was touched at all was the Richmond, she being struck in one of her cabin ports by a spent shot, which hardly went through the wood work. The shell was picked up and hove out of the port again by Acting-Master Edwin Devins. The Vincennes and Preble were not touched, and if Captain Handy, of the Vincennes, had not hove his guns overboard, the whole squadron would have been in as good condition as they were before the action.

During the afternoon the steamers South Carolina and McClellan came off the pass, and went up the river and took the Vincennes and Richmond in tow, and towed them off the bank, and moored them outside the bar.

The Force of the Union ships was as follows:

- Richmond, twenty-two 9-inch shell guns; ten 10-inch shell guns.
- Preble, sixteen medium 32's, and four 8-inch shell guns.
- Vincennes, sixteen medium 32's, and four 8-inch shell guns.
- Water Witch, two 24-pound howitzers and two 12-pound rifled guns.
- The force of the rebel fleet was:
- Ivy, one 24-pound rifled gun.
- James L. Day, one 21-pound rifled gun.
- Orlando, (no guns), intended for boarding.
- Melvay, (no guns), intended for boarding.

Thus ended one of the most disgraceful affairs that it has been the misfortune of the American Navy to record.

No More Passes South.—The Washington Star says:

To save unnecessary disappointment, it is proper to state that the subject of applications for passes to go South in order to save property from confiscation, has been under consideration by the Government, and it has been decided that no such passes can be granted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

Information received by Government from Port Royal, on the 11th, says that pillage had nearly ceased. The powder had been secured and the light house and the channel buoys recovered. A large force of South Carolina troops were gathering at Port Royal Ferry, estimated at from 3,000 to 10,000. It was the expressed intention of the owners of houses on the island to burn them.

Gen. Stoneman has been appointed to the command of the entire cavalry force of the United States.

Proclamation by the Governor, Appointing a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

In accordance with long established usage, I hereby name THURSDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

We are as a people suffering the evils of civil war; but in our grief and sorrow at surrounding ills, we must not be unmindful of the manifold blessings each day enjoyed by us. We must not forget the exhortation which speaketh unto us as children—"Despise not the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of Him." I therefore earnestly invoke the citizens of this Commonwealth to bow themselves before the Great Creator, and offer prayers that, according to heaven as the dew of earth, will return in showers of mercy, and span our beloved land with the rainbow of God-given Peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this, the eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.
NAT. GAITHER, JR., Sec'y of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELRY.
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
114½ W. 1st St.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

Feb 25 w&t-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant, Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, AND OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Nashville-Louisville Courier.]
Official Proceedings of the Southern Conference at Russellville.

Russellville, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.
In accordance with a notice previously given, a number of gentlemen from several counties in the State assembled at Odd Fellows' Hall, in the city of Russellville, on Tuesday, October 29th, 1861, for the purpose of conferring together in reference to the situation of the country, and the steps to be taken to better preserve domestic tranquility and protect the rights of person and property in the State of Kentucky.

On motion of Col. George W. Johnson, of Scott county, Hon. H. C. Burnett, of Trigg county, was chosen temporary Chairman of the Conference.

On motion of Col. Blanton Duncan, of the city of Louisville, R. McKee, of the city of Louisville, was chosen temporary Secretary of the Conference.

On motion of J. C. Gilbert, of Marshall county, T. S. Bryan, of Christian county, was chosen temporary Assistant Secretary of the Conference.

On motion of Col. John D. Morris, of Christian county, the counties were called, and the following gentlemen answered for their respective counties:

Callaway—E. Owen, D. Matthews.

Clark—J. C. Gilbert.

Christian—J. D. Morris, T. S. Bryan.

Graves—A. R. Boone.

Grayson—J. J. Cunningham.

Hardin—H. E. Read, G. W. Maxson.

Henry—B. W. Jenkins.

Hopkins—J. L. C. C. Greene.

Jefferson—John Jones.

Larue—J. S. Churchill.

Logan—R. Browder, G. T. Edwards, W. M. Clark.

City of Louisville—J. D. Pope, B. H. Hornby, J. G. Gorsuch, E. W. Johnson, E. D. Ricketts, S. Blanton Duncan, Henry Gray, 4. H. W. Bruce, R. McKee.

Madison—G. S. Miller.

Meade—J. P. Walton, J. S. Taylor.

Mercer—Philip B. Thompson.

Muhlenburg—H. D. Lothrop, R. S. Russell.

Nelson—J. D. Elliott, J. C. Wickliffe.

Oldham—Mr. Miller, J. R. Gathright.

Ohio—Dr. W. G. Mitchell, F. W. For-

man.

Scott—G. W. Johnson.

Shelby—Col. Jack Allen, J. F. Davis.

Spencer—T. L. Burnett.

Todd—James A. Russell, W. B. Harrison.

Trigg—Mat. McKinney, H. C. Burnett.

Washington—Pat. Symmes.

Wayne—W. B. Machen, R. L. Cobb.

McCracken—W. Bullitt.

McLean—Rev. Joseph Gregory, J. S. Mor-

ton.

Garrard—J. P. Burns, G. R. Davis.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Gilbert, the rules of the House of Representatives at Frankfort, so far as applicable to its proceedings, were adopted by the Conference.

On motion of Col. Blanton Duncan, a Doorkeeper was appointed.

Mr. W. M. Clark, of Logan county, was elected Doorkeeper.

On motion of Col. Blanton Duncan, the Conference proceeded to the election of permanent officers, and the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

For Chairman, Hon. H. C. Burnett, of Trigg county.

For Secretary, R. McKee, of the city of Louisville.

For Assistant Secretary, T. S. Bryan, of Christian county.

For Doorkeeper, W. M. Clark, of Logan county.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of the Conference should be private and confidential until ordered to be made public by a majority thereof, and that all participating in its proceedings, or present at its deliberations, should be held pledged to secrecy in reference thereto.

J. C. Wickliffe, of Nelson county, moved that the Conference adjourn to meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock Ayes 23, nays 22. And the Conference accordingly adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, 1861.

The Conference met pursuant to adjournment.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following gentlemen appeared and took seats in the Conference, viz:

From Carroll county, H. L. Giltner.

From Anderson county, J. H. D. McKee.

From Muhlenburg county, W. U. Wand.

From Woodford county, Sanford Lyne.

From Monroe county, J. McDaniel.

From Christian county, Henry Young.

From Campbell county, Geo. B. Hodge.

From Jefferson county, J. B. Bell.

Col. G. W. Johnson, of Scott county, presented a series of resolutions for the consideration of the Conference.

R. McKee, of the city of Louisville, offered a substitute for the resolutions presented by Mr. Johnson.

H. W. Bruce, of the city of Louisville, offered an amendment to the original resolutions.

Geo. B. Hodge, of Campbell county, offered an amendment to the substitute.

The various propositions before the Conference were discussed at much length, when

Mr. Bruce moved to refer all the resolutions before the Conference to a select committee of seven, of whom G. W. Johnson should be chairman, with instructions to report at 3 o'clock, P. M. Carried.

The committee was appointed by the chairman, as follows: George W. Johnson, H. W. Bruce, P. B. Thompson, B. Duncan, T. L. Burnett, and George B. Hodge.

The chairman (H. C. Burnett) was added to the committee by a vote of the Conference.

And then the Conference took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Conference met at 3 o'clock, P. M.

George W. Johnson, from the select committee, reported the following resolutions, which were, without debate, unanimously adopted by the Conference.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The majority of the Legislature of Kentucky have violated their most solemn pledges made before the election, and have abandoned the position of neutrality assumed by themselves and the people, and invited to the State the organized armies of Lincoln;

And whereas, the government in favor of the military despotism which they have placed around themselves, but cannot control, and have abandoned the duty of shielding the citizen with their protection; have thrown upon our people and the State the horrors and ravages of war, instead of attempting to preserve the peace, and have voted men and money for the war waged by the North for the destruction of our constitutional rights; have violated the express words of the Constitution by borrowing five millions of money for the support of the war without a vote of the people; have permitted the arrest and imprisonment of our citizens, and transferred the constitutional prerogatives of the Executive to a military commission of pariahs; have seen the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended without an effort for its preservation, and permitted our people to be driven in exile from their homes; have subjected our property to confiscation, and our persons to confinement in the penitentiary as felons because we may choose to take part in a contest for civil liberty and constitutional government, against

a sectional majority waging war against the people and institutions of fifteen independent States of the old Federal Union, and have done all these things deliberately against the warnings and vetoes of the Governor, and the solemn remonstrances of the minority in the Senate and House of Representatives; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the unconstitutional edicts of a factious majority of a Legislature thus false to their pledges, their honor, and their interests, are not law, and that such government is unworthy of the support of a brave and free people, and we therefore denounce their unconstitutional acts and usurpations, and bid defiance both to the Federal and State governments.

Resolved, That abandoned and betrayed as we have been by the Lincolnite majority of the Legislature of Kentucky, and proscribed by the Abolition party, who have usurped the Federal Government and broken down the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, and therefore altogether without the protection of law, the people have, by the laws of God and the express letter of the Constitution of Kentucky, "at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper; and in the language of the same Constitution we declare, "that absolute and arbitrary power over the lives, liberty, and property of freemen, exists nowhere in a Republic—not even in the largest majority."

Resolved, That we do hereby declare that the majority of the Legislature, by their acts, have abandoned, betrayed, and abdicated the government, and that the people have now a right to a fair representation of their will, and that the Governor be, and is hereby, invited to convene a Legislature to meet outside the lines of the Lincoln army, to be composed of such members as are now elected and may attend, or new members to be chosen by the people.

AND WHEREAS, We have reason to believe that the Governor is unable to convene the Legislature outside the lines of the Lincoln army; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend a convention, to be chosen, elected, or appointed in any manner now possible by the people of the several counties of the State, to meet at Russellville on the 15th of November, and we recommend to them the passage of an ordinance severing forever our connection with the Federal Government, and to adopt such measures, either by the adoption of a provisional government or otherwise, as in their judgment will give full and ample protection to the citizens in their persons and property, and secure to them the blessings of constitutional government.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people in every county where they have the power to do so, to organize at once a County Guard of at least one hundred men, to be armed by the people in every county and mounted if possible, to be paid as Confederate troops, and subject to duty in their own and adjoining counties, and subject also to the rules and regulations of the Confederate States, and to the orders of the commanding General.

Resolved, That we will never pay one cent of the unconstitutional loan of five millions of dollars, obtained by the Legislature from the banks for the prosecution of this war, instituted for the coercion and subjugation of the slaveholding States, and that we will resist by force of arms, if necessary, the collection by the sheriffs of all taxes intended to be paid over to the Lincoln party in the Legislature, and that we denounce as enemies of their country and constitutional government all those who may advocate the payment of the same to the sheriffs for the purpose aforesaid.

Resolved, That each one of us will go to work actively and energetically to secure a full representation in such Convention, and that we will urge upon our friends every effort to take such steps as will secure such a result.

Resolved, That Robert McKee, John C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, Geo. W. Ewing, H. W. Bruce, G. B. Hodge, Wm. Preston, G. W. Johnson, Blanton Duncan, and P. B. Thompson, be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee to carry out the above resolutions.

A motion offered by B. Duncan, in reference to the publication of the proceedings of the Conference, was adopted.

On motion, the thanks of the Conference were tendered to the Odd Fellows of Russellville for the use of their hall.

And then the Conference adjourned sine die.

H. C. BURNETT, Chm'n.

R. McKee, Sec'y.

T. S. BRYAN, Assistant Sec'y.

Southern Criticism on the Taking of Port Royal.

The Norfolk (Virginia) Day Book, of the 11th instant, has this criticism of the mismanagement of the rebel leaders at Port Royal:

The natural inference is, that there was considerable want of management on the part of those in authority at the batteries at Port Royal, and that the guns dismounted themselves by their rebound, from not being properly secured to their carriages. Of this, we are not told, however, in any of the communications from that quarter. But how a battery of thirty or thirty-six guns could be dismounted otherwise, appears too much of a mystery to practical minds, with whom we have conversed.

We have been so often told that one gun on shore is more effective than five or ten on shipboard, that we are forced to credit the assertion; and how the thing was possible for those ships to dismount our guns, one after another, is a matter altogether unaccountable, unless the rebound dismounted them. We could not see how the ships could have possibly obtained such positions as to have accomplished that result, and do not believe they did; however, from what light we have had on the subject so far, we believe the dismounting of those guns was the means of allowing the enemy's ships to pass our batteries, and if our surmises should prove correct in this case, it may be one means of teaching our people a lesson at other points, which will prevent the recurrence of such another disaster.

We see by some accounts that Commodore Tatnall, after his little fleet could no longer be effective, took his crew off and sent the vessels up the river out of harm's way, and then went into the batteries with his men. Now, it occurs to us, if those already at the batteries were unaccustomed to handling such guns, that the Commodore and his men must have been expert at it, and therefore it could not have been so much for want of good gunners as for want of guns, or those they had being improperly geared, at the time the Commodore went to their assistance. If the guns had been properly fixed it may have been that the result would have turned out quite different. When he got there, it was too late to think even of making any alteration, and he found himself powerless, except possibly dismounting itself from the rebound. Whose fault was it?

Rumor of Seward's Removal.

The Chicago Times says it is rumored that there is an extensive combination among Republican politicians of the ultra, to compel Mr. Seward to some honorable exile, and to place Gen. Banks in the State Department. The reason of this is supposed to be that Mr. Seward is not abolition enough in his present tendencies.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Cumberland Gap Expedition—Camp Calvert.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, LAUREL COUNTY, Ky., November 1, 1861.

Review of the Operations of General G. H. Thomas—The Rebel repulse at Wild Cat on Accident—Deficiencies of the army at London—No Cavalry, no Transportation, Short Rations, &c.

Drury November is upon us. Cold blasts from the North sweep hourly through the leafless forests, and chill rains beat mercilessly upon shivering sentinels, splashing faithfully on their lonely rounds through the desolate night. All around us there is a boundless continuity of mire. There is discomfort under foot, and comfort is denied to the shuddering groups huddling about our feeble camp fires. Heaps upon heaps of logs are heaped upon the smoking pile, but every aspiring flame perishes under the pitiless storm. And yet it is only a few weeks, that, thus far, "a soldier's life is always gay."

Beautiful Indian summer vanished with October. November was ushered in with lowering skies and cold winds, which pierced to the very marrow of our bones. Before high noon the flood gate of heaven opened, and rain has fallen without intermission to this moment. This storm is a premonition of the coming winter.

Cold, frosty nights, when water congealed to the solid thickness of an inch, wrenched us of coating inclemency; but those who mislead the destinies of this nation have seemed insensible to the signs of the season. Why, in the name of suffering humanity, are our brave soldiers detained in this unfriendly climate, inactive and unprepared to resist the assaults of stern winter? Why should they be advanced beyond the line of easy transportation and halted in the mountains, where subsistence is never superfluous, and where it is so difficult to carry it from abundant markets? God knows the soldier is required to make sacrifices enough under the most favorable circumstances; but it passes ordinary understanding to comprehend the policy of sending soldiers to the mountains of Kentucky and halts them in the opening of winter, unprepared to resist its rigors. And when you consider that this brave little column, which is ever ready to go forward with enthusiasm, is halted in mid career, with no orders but to stop, and without subsistence to carry them forward or backward two days without reducing them to half rations, you will appreciate the sympathy which we feel for the soldiers of the Republic.

"Cumberland Gap Expedition." I am fain to believe, is a misnomer, judging from observation of operations upon this line. I reiterate my opinion that it was never designed to accomplish anything but prevent the entrance of a rebel column into the Blue Grass regions of Kentucky. And in this it has succeeded.

Nothing but a fortunate accident obstructed the advance of Zollicoffer. The story of the gallant fight at Wild Cat you have heard. If that success depended upon the energy of Gen. Thomas it never would have been achieved. The history of it is brief. Let me relate it.

Col. Garrard, in accordance with instructions from General Thomas, moved his column of Hills with 600 raw Kentuckians. The post required a force of 10,000 men to hold it against a well directed attack. Garrard remained there three weeks, subject to constant danger and alarm. Three days before Zollicoffer attacked the place, Garrard advised Gen. Thomas definitely of his approach, and of the strength of the rebel army. The Seventeenth Ohio was ordered to march in the usual mode of marching down the Richmond road, to obstruct the enemy in that direction. The Fourteenth Ohio afterwards moved forward from Camp Dick Robinson towards Wild Cat with a battery. Its energetic Colonel desired to know whether haste was desirable, and the General told him no. He marched eighteen miles the first day. On the second he marched twelve miles, and was into camp, but shortly afterwards he received an urgent message from Garrard to reinforce him at once.

Without waiting for orders from General Thomas, Col. Steedman pushed on, and by forced marching reached the foot of Wild Cat Hills by two o'clock next morning—the day of the battle. Thomas, who was at the usual mode of marching down the Richmond road, to obstruct the enemy in that direction. The Fourteenth Ohio afterwards moved forward from Camp Dick Robinson towards Wild Cat with a battery. Its energetic Colonel desired to know whether haste was desirable, and the General told him no. He marched eighteen miles the first day. On the second he marched twelve miles, and was into camp, but shortly afterwards he received an urgent message from Garrard to reinforce him at once.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

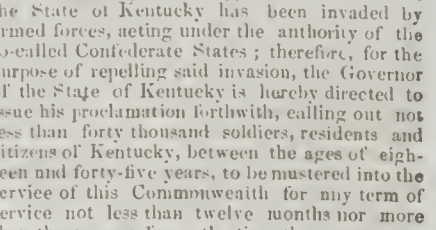
Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

Whether we shall advance or retreat is an insoluble problem at this time. There is a prevalent belief that the column will fall back to Crab Orchard or Richmond. It is folly to winter in this region. The subsistence of the force has already been devoured, and the forage within a radius of twenty miles will be exhausted within many days. In conclusion, I may say that the camp is full of useless rumors. Two or three days ago we heard that three regiments of rebels, with cavalry, were menacing Somerset. To-day it is said the rebels are not within forty miles of that point. We do know, however, that Zollicoffer's main army is at and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. It is doubtful whether he will venture to attack the Wildcat brigade again, unless he is strongly reinforced. We cannot assail him in his stronghold with our present force.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit:
An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes.
§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of



2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elect-

§ 3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be empowered to use

§ 4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

§ 5. That the Governor be also authorized to call the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshoot-

men and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses: *Provided*, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in

§ 6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and

§ 7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, he shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

§ 8. That the Governor is authorized to accept of the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and to commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized; the election

officers by any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such justice or judge shall certify

§ 9. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, clerical and other personnel as he may deem necessary, and to remove or discharge any of them, and to suspend or reprimand any of them, and to recommend to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

§ 10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed in

army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. If any of the said commissions are favored out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

§ 11. This act to be of force from its passage.

Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I, do hereby issue this, my command, that all the citizens of the said State, and all the requirements of said above recited

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah
L. S. } Magoffin, Governor of the Common-
wealth of Kentucky, have hereunto
subscribed my name and caused the

of the State to be affixed.
Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1891, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. Moxroe, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

(At the old Stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above Establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part will be wanting to supply the increasing demand for cakes, Candy, Puddings, Ice Cream, &c., on the

ICE! ICE! ICE!—the greatest accommodation
for the skidder and the log skidder at any time.

SOMETHING NEW!
 Neguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photo-

H. L. Goodwin,
TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he
has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gal-

ry of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends; he is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype, or Ambratype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

photographic picture ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on ivory.

BOOK BINDING.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS altered to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

ALL BOOKS of every description, purchased at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office.
Oct 25 wd-t-wtf